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Dear Bud:

I've come across an item that may be of some interest in connection with Oswald and the JFK assassination.

As I remember it, when Oswald applied for a new visa, he got approval in jig time though there was a red flag warning on his record. This, as I remember it at least, was supposed to indicate that he was a suspicious character requiring investigation, but---supposedly through some bureaucratic error--he received swift approval.

I have now been reading John Loftus' "The Belarus Secret." I don't know whether you've come across it (a helluva good book), and on page 122 he describes how the Byelorussian Nazis who had been imported into this country by the CIA got special treatment for their travels. "Persons whose files were red-flagged received special treatment," Loftus writes. "Minor discrepancies in their applications were overlooked; background investigations were cut short; paperwork was expedited..."

This was under a system set up by Frank Wisner, who was in charge of covert actions for CIA.

Obviously, the reason I'm writing is that this struck me as the very opposite of what we were given to believe in the Oswald case. It might indicate that, instead of a watch being placed on Oswald, the supposed "warning" flags on his file were, on the contrary, indications that he should be given special treatment. If so, the system would seem to indicate he had a special relationship with CIA.

My best to you and Patty,

*Fred*

The Attorney General designated the institutions that qualified, most of which were subsequently identified as CIA front organizations. An applicant for citizenship was now able to leave the country without breaking his five-year waiting period. Individuals accorded special preference for immigration visas, reentry permits, and citizenship applications had small red cardboard flags stapled to their immigration paperwork. The red flag read simply "American Committee for Liberation from Bolshevism" and gave a New York City address.

Persons whose files were red-flagged received special treatment. Minor discrepancies in their applications were overlooked; background investigations were cut short; paperwork was expedited. Most of the Byelorussian employees at Radio Liberty had red flags in their immigration files.<sup>19</sup> The immigration officials knew that they were performing some kind of anticommunist propaganda or intelligence work and simply assumed that the CIA had already made a thorough background check. That is how Stanislaw Stankievich entered the United States and eventually became an American citizen, in spite of the fact that five previous visa applications had been rejected.\* He was naturalized on March 8, 1969, by the U.S. District Court for the Eastern District of New York.<sup>20</sup>

A check of Stankievich's file at Fort Meade, Maryland, reveals that both the Army and the State Department had knowledge of his history of collaboration with the Nazis prior to his entry into this country. These documents state:

... Subject attempted to apply for immigration to the United States in 1948 and 1949. It was found in 1948 that subject had made false statements on practically all major points in his personal data form in order to hide his past history. Subject's name appears on the list of persons rejected for immigration to United States under Section 13

\*Stankievich gained his citizenship although he spent very little time in the United States. He was admitted in 1959 on a visa obtained by AMCOMLIB. On the day of his arrival, Wisner's staff sent a letter to the Immigration and Naturalization Service requesting that he be issued a reentry permit so he could leave the country for Germany. Over the next ten years Stankievich traveled back and forth between the United States and Germany. He finally took up residence in New York City before being naturalized. Each of his reentry permits bears a red tab with the name and address of AMCOMLIB.